IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows.

1-65. (Cancelled).

66. (New) A vector for expressing a single-stranded oligonucleotide in a bacterial or fungal cell, comprising:

a promoter;

a set of inverted tandem repeats located 3' to the promoter;

a cloning site flanked by the set of inverted tandem repeats or located 3' to the set of inverted tandem repeats;

a primer binding site (PBS) for a reverse transcriptase located 3' to the cloning site; and

an expression termination sequence located 3' to the PBS.

67. (New) The cloning vector according to claim 66, further comprising a gene coding for the reverse transcriptase.

68. (New) The vector according to claim 67, wherein the reverse transcriptase is a mouse Maloney virus reverse transcriptase.

69. (New) The vector according to claim 66, further comprising an origin of replication.

70. (New) The vector according to claim 66, wherein the primer binding site (PBS) comprises a sequence that is recognized by tRNAVal in the presence of the reverse transcriptase.

71. (New) The vector according to claim 66, wherein the primer binding site (PBS) has a sequence: TGGTGCGTCCGAG [SEQ ID NO: 3].

72. (New) The vector according to claim 66, wherein the promoter is a bacterial promoter.

73. (New) The vector according to claim 66, wherein the promoter is inducible.

74. (New) The vector according to claim 73, wherein the promoter is inducible by tetracycline or a tetracycline analog.

75. (New) The vector according to claim 66, wherein the vector is pssXG.

76. (New) The vector according to claim 66, further comprising an oligonucleotide insert inserted at the cloning site.

77. (New) A library for expressing single-stranded oligodeoxynucleotides, comprising a plurality of vectors according to claim 76, wherein the oligonucleotide inserts in the plurality of vectors have different nucleotide sequences.

78. (New) The library according to claim 77, wherein the oligonucleotide inserts have sequences of: 5'-N_1-GGCTAGCTACAACGA-N_2 [SEQ ID NO: 7], wherein N_1 and N_2 each represent a nucleotide sequence having a random sequence and a length from 3 to 25 nucleotides long.

79. (New) A cell having a vector or library according to claim 66 therein.

80. (New) A method for screening an oligodeoxynucleotide that modulates a cell function using the library of claim 77, wherein the promoter in the vector is inducible, the method comprising:

transfecting the library into host cells;

growing the transfected host cells on replica plates, one of the replica plates including an agent for inducing expression of single-stranded oligodeoxynucleotides from the oligonucleotide inserts in the vectors in the transfected host cells;

comparing the induced and non-induced replica plates to identify a host cell having a different phenotype; and

sequencing the oligonucleotide insert in the vector from the host cell having a different phenotype.

81. (New) The vector of claim 76, wherein the oligonucleotide insert is determined to have a sequence of:

5'-CTTTCAACAGTTTTGATGACCTTTGCTGACCATACAATTGC-GATATCGTGGGGAGTGAGAG-3' [SEQ ID NO: 14],

5'-CTCATACTCT-3' [SEQ ID NO: 33],

5'-GTTTCGAAGGCTAGCTACAACGATCATCCAG-3' [SEQ ID NO: 6], or

5'-CCTGCTTAGGCTAGCTACAACGATGGTCACC-3' [SEQ ID NO: 8].

82. (New) An isolated or intracellularly expressed oligonucleotide comprising a sequence of:

5'-CTTTCAACAGTTTTGATGACCTTTGCTGACCATACAATTGC-GATATCGTGGGGAGTGAGAG-3' [SEQ ID NO: 14],

5'-CTCATACTCT-3' [SEQ ID NO: 33],

5'-GTTTCGAAGGCTAGCTACAACGATCATCCAG-3' [SEQ ID NO: 6],

5'-CCTGCTTAGGCTAGCTACAACGATGGTCACC-3' [SEQ ID NO: 8],

or a sequence homologous to SEQ ID NO: 6, 8, 14, or 33.

83. (New) A cell having the oligonucleotide or vector according to claim 81 transfected therein.

84. (New) A method for inhibiting bacterial, fungal or other microbial growth or reducing toxin activity, comprising contacting bacteria, fungi or other microorganism with the oligonucleotide or vector of claim 81.

85. (New) A method for inhibiting bacterial, fungal or other microbial growth or reducing toxin activity, comprising contacting bacteria, fungi or other microorganism with the vector of claim 76.

86. (New) The method of claim 84, wherein the bacteria, fungi or other microorganism is a sepsis causative agent.

87. (New) The use of oligonucleotide or vector of claim 76 in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of sepsis.

88. (New) A method for reducing or blocking sepsis-related toxin activity or sepsis-induced immune responses, comprising contacting a bodily fluid with the oligonucleotide or vector of claims 76.